Synopsis of Ph.D Thesis

"Implementation of Rights of Access to Information in the Light of its Limitations by way of Public Interest in Tanzania: Challenges"

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Synopsis of the thesis entitled:

IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHTS OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN THE LIGHT OF ITS LIMITATIONS BY WAY OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN TANZANIA: CHALLENGES

INTRODUCTION

The United Republic of Tanzania[1] after independence has adopted democratic form of governance and emerged as one of the developing countries exercising democracy in the world. Democratic form of government necessarily require accountability which is possible when there is openness, transparency and knowledge[2]. Simultaneously, it is widely recognised that without openness and participation of citizens, democracy is ineffective. For the public to participate effectively in the management of the affairs of a country, they need to have information[3]. It is argued that, information to the people is the most certain and legitimate engine of the government and when government refuses to put its trust in the people, the people in turn will withdraw their trust from the government[4]. Thus, it is imperative for the public to be provided

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[1] Tanzania is a union of two formerly sovereign African states, namely, the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar. Tanganyika became a sovereign state on 9th December 1961 and became a republic the following year. Zanzibar became independent on 10th December 1963, and the People's Republic of Zanzibar was established after the revolution of 12 January 1964. The two sovereign states concluded a treaty called articles of the Union on 22 April 1964 and became one sovereign republic known as the United Republic of Tanzania from 26 April 1964.

[2] Furthermore, greater exposure and functioning of the government ensures better and more efficient administration, promote and encourage honestly and discourage corruption, misuse or abuse of power by an officer or authority. See generally Sayyed, P. (2016) Exemption from Disclosure of Information under Right to Information Act, 2005: A Methodical Review, Bharati Law Review, Oct-Dec, 2016, 230-248

[3] See, Abuya, E., (2013). Realizing the Right of Access to Information in Kenya: What Should Stakeholders Be on the Lookout For?, In: *Access to Information in Africa: Law, Culture and Practice, Vol. 27*, Chapter 10 , D. Fatima, and C. Richard, C. [editors], IDC Publishers and Martinus Nijhoff Publishers: Leiden, The Netherlands., p. 216

[4] See, Dadwal, L; (2014) Right *to Information,* 2nd edition, Shimla, Yug Publisher, p.2. In real sense, Government of the people, by the people and for the people requires that people should know who govern them and how are they being govern. In other words, when the government was governing on behalf of citizens they had a right to

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or allowed access to requisite information that will allow them to take part in policy formulation as well as critique government strategies on, among other areas health, education, infrastructure and employment[5].

As noted above, people need such information to participate in the democratic process and to influence certain outcomes to get the feeling of true ownership in their destiny. Importantly, citizens need means to engage with governments and to assess, through access to relevant and timely information, the extent to which governments are performing the responsibilities of public office effectively and efficiently[6]. If governments are to be transparent about how and why decisions are made, they need to both give citizens the opportunity to contribute to the process, and provide relevant information regarding those decisions[7]. Accordingly, in the absence of the requisite information it could be very difficult for any member of the public to participate meaningfully in the management of any state. People need to make sure that information held about them is correct, particularly as this information could affect their access to public services[8].The more people any decision is likely to affect, the more important it is that the relevant information be shared as widely as possible[9]. Access to information legislation is, therefore, an effective tool for attaining the democratic goals of transparency, accountability and good governance.

An important step towards operationalizing transparency is drafting and implementing freedom of information legislation[10]. The realization of the right to access to information can be

know how they were being governed. See also Yadav, S.A. (2012) Right to Information Act, 2005: An analysis 2nd Eds, Darbhanga Castle, Allahabad, Central Law Publications, p. 3

[5] Ibid, p. 216

[6] See, Marais, D. L., Quayle, M., and Burns J. K.,(2017). The role of Access to Information in Enabling Transparency and Public Participation in Governance: A case study of Access to Policy Consultation Records in South Africa. *African Journal of Public Affairs*, Volume 9, 36-49

[7] Ibid

[8] See, Wadham, J and Modi, K, (2003). National Security and Open Government in the United Kingdom, In: National Security and Open Government: Striking the Right Balance, A, Roberts and H, Darbishire [editors]. Maxwell School of Syracuse University, New York, United State.

[9] As noted by Dadwal that if the people are well informed, they will be more vigilant and therefore, democracy is bound to become more vibrant. See, Dadwal, L; (2014) *Right To Information,* 2nd edition, Shimla, Yug Publisher, p. 1

[10] See, Marais, D. L., Quayle, M., and Burns J. K.,(2017), Op. cit p. 38

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achieved through many complimentary approaches such as formulation of policies, or the adoption of specific legal or international instruments.

In Tanzania, the right to seek information is provided for under Article 18 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 as amended from time to time. The above mentioned Article which is vital to the existence of the freedom of expression in Tanzania, provide that the freedom of expression is all about being free to; collect, receive and disseminate news, ideas, opinion and information beyond the frontiers. Furthermore, in 2016 the government of United Republic of Tanzania passed an Access to Information Act into law to give effect to the constitutional right of access to information held by the state and private bodies in Tanzania[11]. The rights of access to information in Tanzania is therefore, seen not only as an essential ingredient for democratic governance, but also as a fundamental human right and access to information legislation has been passed which fleshes out the nuts and bolts of how to go about exercising these rights[12].

With enactment of Access to Information Act[13], 2016, Tanzania became one of the African countries to officially recognized people's right to seek and obtain information from government institutions and private bodies[14]. The right imposes a duty on the state to facilitate access of everyone to information held by public bodies in any accessible form or retrieval

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[11] It is important to note that wherever the name Tanzania is used in this study, it refers to Tanzania Mainland (Tanganyika). It does not cover the semi-autonomous island of Zanzibar. This is because the laws which are enacted in Tanzania Mainland are not enforceable in Zanzibar, except for a few which state categorically that they will be operationalized in both parts of the United Republic of Tanzania.

[12] Equally on the same footing, Mendel argues that, fundamental right plays a significant role in enabling citizens to hold the government accountable, exposing corruption and mismanagement. *See*, Mendel T, (1999). The Public's Right to Know: Principles on Freedom of Information Legislation, Article 19, London, 21

[13] Also mentioned in different countries as "Right to Information," "Freedom of Information," and "Access to Information" laws. The term "Access to Information" in this study connotes similar expressions as "Right to Information," and "Freedom of Information". Both terms are used interchangeably in the study.

[14] For African countries which have now adopted the Right to Information or freedom of Information laws, see Salau, A.O (2017), The right of access to information and national security in the African regional human rights system' 17 African Human Rights Law Journal, where the author contends that ,from merely five countries in 2002, 21 African countries have now adopted RTI or freedom of information (FOI) laws, and not less than 16 countries have proposed laws while 18 counties (excluding Morocco) had by 28 September 2017 given constitutional protection to the Right to Information.

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systems, howsoever produced[15].Thus, it is one of the most empowering and most progressive legislations passed in the country post-colonial history. It sets out practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information from a public authority or which is held under its control, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of the government, and make democracy work for the people in real sense.

Despite these guarantees given by Access to Information Act, 2016, this law sets various limitations on the types of information that can be accessed by citizens and envisages the harmonization of public interest with the right of access to information. In other words, there are certain limitations, where a request for information may be refused, where there is a legal requirement for secrecy, or public safety or environmental risk is involved. In this regard a public authority shall not be required to disclose information which is exempt from disclosure. Simultaneously, it is indeed undeniable that a the goal of providing a limited range of exceptions and exemptions is to ensure that a proper balance is struck between providing the public with access to information and the need to uphold legitimate claims for the protection of public interests[16].

While it is expected that there are reasonable limitations under which refusal to grant access to information may be warranted, still some of these limitations particularly public interests is perplexing and much wider if not properly used by the information holder. This is attributed to the language in which the Access to Information Act, 2016, is couched which provides that information shall be exempt from disclosure if a public authority claims an exemption or determines that the disclosure is not justified in the public interest[17] which makes its contents to be regarded as vague and non-justiciable. As a result, the public interest test seems to sets a high hurdle for a public authority to establish and arguably, would tend to diminish the efficacy of the access to information law, makes implementation of it to be difficult and impeding rather than enhancing the right to information in Tanzania.

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[15] See, Salau, A.O (2017) The right of access to information and national security in the African regional human rights system' 17 African Human Rights Law Journal p. 368

[16] See, Matibini, P. (2009), The quest for freedom of information law – the Zambian experience. *Law, Democracy & Development Journal*, Vol.13 90-105

[17] See, section 6 (1) (b) Access to Information Act, 2016

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In the light of the foregoing, the point that requires to be underscored is, there is no specific and clear definition of what public interest is, nor guidance on what information, to be withhold on grounds of public interest makes the right of access to information very vulnerable for restriction. This gap provides the basis for this study.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In Tanzania, both the Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania, 1977 and the Access to Information Act, 2016 states for the rights of an individual to access information held by both government authorities and private bodies utilizing government funds[18]. It is pertinent to note that, though citizens have a right to access information held by both government authorities and private bodies, the said right is not absolute and it can be legitimately restricted in special circumstances. Thus, information holders may deny applications for certain kinds of information[19]. Prime among the reasons for refusal to accede to demands for the right to access information is in order to protect the public interest[20].

Under the current Access to Information Act, 2016, gives information holder unlimited discretion to withhold information if in their opinion public interest will be prejudiced thereby[21]. In spite of this widely discretion given to the information holder to withhold information under the pretext of public interest, public interest as a notion is typically not defined by information legislation in Tanzania. The challenge and difficulty arises when information is sought to be restricted on grounds of public interest without a clear definition of what public interest is, nor guidance on what information, qualified or not qualified to be

[18] See article 18 of the Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania, 1977 and Section 2(2) (a) of Access to Information Act, 2016

[19] Some of the permitted restrictions are related to protection of other rights and reputations of others or protection of national security, public order, public health or morals.

[20] See for stance, S.P Gupta vs. Union of India (1981) Supp SCC 87 at pp. 284-286, wherein the court stated *interalia* that whenever disclosure of document is clearly contrary to the public interest it is immune from disclosure.

[21] See Section 6 (1) (b) Access to Information Act, 2016

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withhold on grounds of public interest[22]. This raise a question as to what really public interest mean in Access to Information Act, 2016, and when information holder may be withhold information when he determined that the disclosure is not justified in a public interest[23]. This is a challenge, which needs to be undone.

Equally, on the same footing, section 6 (1) (b) of the Access to Information Act, 2016 is to the effect that information holder may withhold information where he determines that the disclosure is not justified in the public interest. The formulation of this provision gives the information holder power to withhold information if the public interest in maintaining exceptions outweighs the public interest in disclosing it. However, the same provision does not provide for mandatory disclosure of information if the public interest in disclosure is greater than the public interest in maintaining the exemption[24].

The problem with this provision is that it confer broad powers to information holders to withhold information if the public interest in maintaining exceptions outweighs the public interest in disclosing it while it does not provide for mandatory disclosure of information if the public interest in disclosure is greater than the public interest in maintaining the exemption. In that context, it can be said that, information holder to withhold information in the name of public interest in Tanzania, remains one of the most problematic restrictions because such restriction under such limitation makes access to information prone to be abused if not properly used by the information holder.

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[22] It could be argued that, denying access to information to citizens simply by referring to public interest without the internal guidance of what constitute public interest and consider interests served by disclosure, compromise capacity of citizen to exercise their constitutional right of access to information. See also, Abuya, E., (2013). Realizing the Right of Access to Information in Kenya: What Should Stakeholders Be on the Lookout For?, In: *Access to Information in Africa: Law, Culture and Practice, Vol. 27*, Chapter 10 , D. Fatima, and C. Richard, C. [editors], IDC Publishers and Martinus Nijhoff Publishers: Leiden, The Netherlands.

[23] Arguably it is more difficult to identify the public interest in maintaining of the particular information that has been requested without proper definition and scope of public interest. For similar position see also, Mendel T, (1999). The Public's Right to Know: Principles on Freedom of Information Legislation, *op cit*

[24] It is important to note that even with exemptions on accessible information, information should be released in public interest especially where public interest outweighs the grounds for denial. Unfortunately, Tanzania's law, does not provide for mandatory disclosure in public interest. See, A report prepared by CIPESA (2017), *Comparative Analysis of Access to Information Legislation in East* Africa, at p. 6

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In view of the above, nearly 3 years after enactment of the Access to Information Act, 2016, concerned about the definition of public interest has been proven to be realistic and warranted and if not adequately and promptly tackled, may present a number of challenges and impede the implementation of the law. To the knowledge of the researcher, there do not seem to be any research which so far has been conducted to examine the challenges relating to the implementation of the rights to access information in Tanzania and its restriction under the pretext of public interest Tanzania.

This study is therefore prompted to analyse the provisions of the Access to Information Act, 2016 and the Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania, 1977 to highlight challenges relating to the implementation of the rights to access information in Tanzania and its restriction under the pretext of public interest, attempts to find solutions to them and what can be done to fill the gaps.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study is to make analytical assessment and the implementation of right of access to information and its limitation by the public interest test in Tanzania and to ascertain whether it is compatible with international legal standards for access to information.

In addition to the main objective, this study intends to achieve the following particular objectives;

1. To identify the challenges, difficulties and failures being posed by Access to Information Act, 2016 to citizens in enjoying the right of Access to Information under the pretext of public interest test
2. To suggest examples and ways on how other jurisdictions have defined and used public interest test effectively in limiting access to information and how Tanzania adopt the same move so as to enhance right to access to information in Tanzania.
3. To develop suitable standards to guide information holders in determining disclosure or non-disclosure of information while applying public interest test in Tanzania

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RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on the objectives outlined above, the primary question this study want to answer is: To what extent public interest test used under provisions of Access to Information Act, 2016 authorizing information holder to restrict access to information consistent with international legal standards for access to information?

In an attempt to answer this broad research question, some sub-questions will be addressed

1. What is public interest, and how can effective right of access to information be realized in Tanzania while applying public interest test?
2. To what extent public interest acted as a barrier of free flow of information to the public in Tanzania?
3. How can the Access to Information Act, 2016 be improved in Tanzania in order to enhance its implementation and free flow of information to the public?

HYPOTHESIS/ASSUMPTIONS

This study is premised from two assumptions;

First, it argues that, in great extent public interest test used under provisions of Access to Information Act, 2016 without clear definition authorizing information holder to restrict access to information is inconsistent with international legal standards for access to information. Thus, public interest test acted as a barrier of free flow of information from information holders to the public in Tanzania

Second, it further argues that, lack of provision(s) under Access to Information Act, 2016 authorizing mandatory disclosure of information if the public interest in disclosure is greater than the public interest in maintaining exemption on grounds of public interest compromise capacity of citizen to exercise their constitutional right of access to information in Tanzania.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

It is worth noting that the Access to information law in Tanzania being new, the implementation of it, is still very much in its infancy. Bearing in mind that most Tanzanian may still not fully understand the concept of access to information and its limitation by public interest because of newness of access to information law, studying this concept at the early phase of its implementation seems very appropriate.

It is worth noting that, there have been few literature relating right to information and its exemptions in Tanzania and out of these few no one either attempted to define the term public interest nor offer the best standards upon which public interest test can operate in limiting access to information in Tanzania. This makes it imperative and urgent to explore the meaning and sets standards to be applicable in disclosure or non-disclosure of information under the pretext of public interest, for failure to do so and the uncertainty about the meaning of public interest, will defeat the purpose of making information accessible to the public.

The recommendations to be given and the extensive literature that would be provided will help improve the right of access to information and its limitations generally, particularly when applying public interest test in an attempt to eradicate barriers that limit access to information under a pretext of public interest in developing countries including Tanzania. The realization of this goal will make the enjoyment of the plethora of right to access information recognized in the constitutions and national legislation of developing countries.

Lastly, this study is academically valuable because it adds reference materials for further studies in the field of constitutional and human rights, particularly, in the area of access to information and serves as useful pointer for future researches in the field of rights to information in Tanzania.

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SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is limited to an analytical assessment of the impact of right to access to information and its limitation by the public interest test in Tanzania and related legal problems, challenges and implementation of it.

The study focuses on the Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania, 1977 and Access to Information Act, 2016, and those aspects of international and regional human rights instruments that are pertinent to the right to access to information. It focuses in particular to Tanzania only so as to compare it to international models.

Furthermore, the research highlight challenges relating to the implementation of the right to access information in Tanzania and its restriction under the pretext of public interest, attempts to find solutions to them and what can be done to fill the gaps. These issues are being explored through interviews from the government departments, non-governmental departments, industries and universities/colleges students who are considered the basic actors in the right to access information process in Tanzania.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Because of the nature of the topic and the type of data required, and in order to meet the research objectives and answer the research questions, the research methodology combines doctrinal[25] analysis with the empirical methods[26] in carrying out this study. The choice of

[25] Doctrinal research can also be said to be as desk research or library- based research method. The doctrinal analysis is the traditional method employed to analyse law and is focused on what the law says. In doctrinal research, researcher mainly uses different judgments, treaties, statutes texts, legal journals, magazines etc., and from these he tries to collect all relevant material on the topic and then with reasoning power, researcher tries to find out gap, problem and draws out final conclusion. See, Twining, W and Miers, D (2010).How to Do Things with Rules, 5th edn, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, p. 69; also see, Chakraborty, D (2015). Empirical (Non-doctrinal) Research Method and its Role in Legal Research, International Journal of Advances in Social Sciences, Jan.-Mar., 2015: 23-28.

[26] Empirical legal research is also termed as Non-Doctrinal legal research. Empirical research is nothing but a methodology of research, where researcher tries to collect knowledge or information from first hand study or primary data related to his particular matter or topic and after analysis and interpretation of those information he draws out the conclusion of that research work. See, Chakraborty, D (2015). Empirical (Non-doctrinal) Research Method and its Role in Legal Research, Ibid.

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methodology has been adopted, so that the access to information laws and intensions of the legislatures analyzed and how that law impacts social conditions. The law is thus put in context and can be studied in action[27].

Through doctrinal method, the researcher will scrutinize the existing statutory provisions and cases relating to the right of access to information and its limitations by applying the reasoning power. This means that both primary and secondary sources of data will be reviewed and analyzed for the purpose of the study. Furthermore, various international, regional and national access to information instruments and case laws relating to the right of access to information will be consulted as a part of primary source[28]. In interpreting the provisions of legal texts, literal and purposive rules of statutory interpretation would be used.

Secondary sources to be consulted includes written texts such as literature, conventions, research reports, publications and other documents. The researcher thus thoroughly examines the relevant literature and employs critical and analytical skills in order to come up with conclusions. Doctrinal method will help to frame and contextualize the situation at hand and as such will provide a ground for searching for answers. However, not only a library and desk-based research approach will be pursued, as the research was supplemented by interviews and personal observations hence, a field investigation will also be undertaken.

In empirical method, the researcher will try to find out the actual relation between the right of access to information, its exemptions by public interest test and its impact on society or any gap of those exemptions in the society. Through interviews and personal observations, the researcher will be able to assess the implementation and at the same time identify the challenges, difficulties and failures being posed by Access to Information Act, 2016 to citizens in enjoying the right to Access to Information under the pretext of public interest test

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[27] See, Cowan, D and Wincott, D (2015). Exploring the 'Legal' in Socio-Legal Studies, London, Palgrave Macmillan, p. 169

[28] Reviewing international and regional human rights documents that are pertinent to the right to access to information is necessary in this study for the purpose of identifying best practices from which some lessons and good practices can be borrowed for the improvement of right to access of information and also to see how other jurisdictions have used public interest test effectively in limiting access to information and how Tanzania adopt the same move so as to enhance right to access to information

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The main source of data for the study in this method will be in-depth interviews through semi structured interviews[29] given to purposely selected individuals from the government departments, non-governmental departments, industries and universities/colleges students. The in-depth interviews process will provide much more detailed information about access to information's right and its limitations than what is available through other data collection methods[30]. The participants for this study would be purposively selected basing on the belief that are helpful in achieving detailed exploration and understanding of the central themes under study and are considered the basic actors in the right to access information process. Open ended questions in interview will be employed for the purpose of stimulating free thought, probe the respondent memories, solicit suggestions and clarify positions.

All interviews would be done by using tape recorder with the participant's consent and of manual note-taking. Audio-tape recording was considered the best means of capturing data because it secures accurate accounts of conversations and helps the researcher to avoid losing data or misinterpreting it.

Raw data to be collected in the research instrument needs to be converted into suitable form so that meaningful findings can be obtained. For this purpose, the data are to be coded and transferred from research instrument to the designed format. Once, the data are transferred properly, data analysis can be initiated. The main purpose of the data analysis method to be used is to sum up observations in a way that would provide answers to research questions. Within the data analysis process, subjective understanding such as participant's perceptions and experiences about the implementation and challenges in exercising the right to access information and its limitation by public interest would be expected to be reached through the exchange of ideas, interaction, and agreement between the researcher and participants.

In this study, both primary and secondary data would be qualitatively analysed and interpreted. Analysis of documentary data would be done through content analysis and primary data

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[29] These interview is based on the use of an interview guide. This include a written list of questions or topic that need to be covered. See, Kombo, D.K. (2006). Proposal and Thesis Writing. Nairobi: Pauline's Publications Africa. p.93.

[30] See, Boyce, C. (2006). Conducting indepth-interviews: A guide for Designing and Conducting In-depth-interviews for Evaluation Input. Pathfinder International.p.3.

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obtained through in-depth interview, the responses taken in form of notes and audio records would be analyzed thematically. This includes perusing the collected data, converts into write-ups and develops a summary report identifying major themes and associations between them to the research questions and objectives of the study[31]. After all these processes, analysed data would be evaluated and interpreted according to the research objectives and research questions.

STRUCTURE OF THE RESEARCH

This research study focuses on studying the Implementation of Rights of Access to Information in the light of its limitations by way of public interest in Tanzania: Challenges. The entire research study would be organized in five chapters and each chapter is designed to meet the research objectives and addresses the research questions. A brief summary of the various chapters is as follows:

Chapter 1

Introduction

This chapter sets the base of the study. It looks at general background to conducting the study and states the primary problem that provoked this research. In addition, the chapter sets out the objectives of the study and the questions to be investigated. It also illustrates the methodology and scope of the study. The chapter finally contains a detailed literature review, identifies the knowledge gap and the contribution of the study, and presents the chapter outline.

Chapter 2

[31] For further detail relating to thematic analysis, see, Kombo, D.K. (2006). Op.cit.pp.119-120.

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The nature and historical perspective on the right of access to information at international level

Chapter Two will deal with the conceptualization of the right of access to information. In other words, it provides an overview of the nature and historical development of the right to access of Information in the context of international human rights law. The content of the right to information under international human rights law would be discussed in detail in this chapter. At this stage, a discussion is given on how the right to access to information is implemented at the international level and limitations that deny for enjoyment of that rights. The chapter also looks the international standards be applicable in disclosure or non-disclosure of information under the pretext of public interest

Chapter 3

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Regarding Limitations and scope of right of access to information in Tanzania.

Based on foundation laid in chapter two, chapter three evaluate the legal framework of the right of access to information in Tanzania. The chapter historicizes the right to access to information in Tanzania by tracing its historical foundations during colonial and post-colonial period.

More specifically, the chapter will analyze the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 and the Access to Information Act in Tanzania in a two-fold way, looking both at how the laws in place provide for the right to access to information, as well as how the laws address issues of public interest and the right to information in Tanzania. It should be noted that this study conceptualizes access to information only in relation to its limitation by public interest so as to limit the discussion to the subject matter of the research.

Chapter 4

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Implementation and Challenges of right to access to information in Tanzania: Discussion and analysis of research findings

Chapter four presents and analyses the research findings. This chapter explores the conceptual and legal analysis of access to information in Tanzania and its limitation by public interest and their implications for the implementation of such rights in practice. It also examines how many limitations should be imposed and how many should not for a full realization of right to access to information in Tanzania.

In addition, this chapter makes a careful analysis of the findings collected from participant's views and experiences in order to give meaning and reach conclusions based on the objectives of this study. It then explores what Tanzania can learn from other jurisdictions on the issue of limiting access to information, in the context of public interest.

Chapter 5

Summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations

Lastly, this chapter will summarize the findings and concludes the study by putting together the lessons obtained from the previous chapters and providing recommendations for the effective realization of the right to access to information in Tanzania.

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